

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Sep 3 1874, pages 3 & 4?

So early

NUMBER 5

1870	8 56
1871	16 82
1872	7 71
1880	1 11
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1873	4 04
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870	2 26
871	2 40
872	2 14
869	3 73
870	4 02
871	5 24
872	5 10
870	2 41
872	2 14

Chaska Town.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, City, State. Lists residents of Chaska Town including John W. Bates, Henry K. Bates, George C. Bates, etc.

Sakettown Town.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, City, State. Lists residents of Sakettown Town including John W. Bates, Henry K. Bates, George C. Bates, etc.

Watertown Town.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, City, State. Lists residents of Watertown Town including John W. Bates, Henry K. Bates, George C. Bates, etc.

Chaska Village.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, City, State. Lists residents of Chaska Village including John W. Bates, Henry K. Bates, George C. Bates, etc.

Home Items.

Home Items section containing various notices, advertisements, and local news items.

Summons.

Summons section containing legal notices and court proceedings.

Execution Sale.

Execution Sale section containing notices of property sales and legal proceedings.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Sep 17 1874

The Weekly Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT & Co. Proprietor.

TERMS, \$150, Per Annum

VOLUME 13

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874

NUMBER 7

DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF CARVER COUNTY MINNESOTA.

State of Minnesota,
County of Carver.

DISTRICT COURT,
JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

By virtue of a decree of the District Court of Carver County, Minnesota, made on the 19th day of August, 1874, the following delinquent taxes are hereby sold to the highest bidder for cash on the 24th day of September, 1874, at 10 o'clock a.m. in the Court House in Chaska, Minnesota.

CHASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874.

By A. L. DU TOIT & Co.

Click Dist. Court Carver Co. Minn.

13

Section Town.

Sec. or Lot.	Amount of Tax.	Amount of Tax.	Amount of Tax.
1	1.15	1.15	1.15
2	1.15	1.15	1.15
3	1.15	1.15	1.15
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The Weekly Herald

A. L. DU TOIT & Co. Proprietor.

VOLUME 13

CHASKA, MINNESOTA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1874

TERMS, \$150, Per Annum

NUMBER 7

DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF CARVER COUNTY MINNESOTA.

State of Minnesota,
County of Carver.

DISTRICT COURT,
8th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The State of Minnesota to all persons, or corporations, who have or claim any estate, right, title, or interest in, claim to, or lien upon any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes upon real estate which appear from the records and papers in the office of the County Auditor of the County of Carver, to have become delinquent in the year 1874, and all prior years, and which have not been in any manner paid into the Treasury of said County, having been filed as required by law in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the County of Carver of which list that has been attached is a copy.

Wherefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said court within twenty (20) days after the last publication of this notice your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defence you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, or the penalties or interest thereon in any piece or parcel of land described in said list, into or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim or lien. And in default thereof, judgment will be entered against each piece or parcel of land, for the taxes in said list appearing against it, and for all penalties and interest and costs.

D. KRATZDORF,

Clerk Dist. Court Carver Co. Minn.

Benton Town.

Section of Township, Range, and Meridian.	Acres.	Owner.	Taxes.	Penalty.	Interest.
Section 1, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 2, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 3, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 4, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 5, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 6, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 7, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 8, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 9, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			
Section 10, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55			

Carver Town.

Section 1, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 2, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 3, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 4, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 5, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 6, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 7, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 8, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 9, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 10, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55

Chanhassen Town.

Section 1, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 2, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
Section 3, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Meridian 1.	11 25 30	1874 4.55
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The Valley Herald

Official County Paper.



BY A. L. DU TOIT & Co.

CHASKA THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1874.

Democratic Liberal Ticket.

For Congress.

E. ST. JULIEN COX.

County Ticket.

For Senator.

CHARLES H. LIENAU.

County Auditor.

LEONARD STRECKENS.

E. ST. JULIEN COX.

A strong effort is being made by certain politicians to drive Mr. Cox from the field, and secure the nomination of some one in his place better suited to their purposes.

Mr. Cox has been fairly nominated for Congress. Why should he not be supported by his party? Every one admits that he is capable; no one charges him with dishonesty. In all of the official positions that he has heretofore occupied he has discharged his duty acceptably to his constituents.

Should Cox retire from the field, the man who takes his place is sure to be defeated, if the feeling in this county is any indication of the feeling upon the subject elsewhere in the district. It is a duty Cox owes to himself and to his party to make the fight, whatever the result may be, and save the party from the lasting discord and dissensions that will certainly follow, if those who now attempt to induce him to decline the nomination are successful in their effort.

We believe that Cox will be elected, and that his course in Congress will put to rest those who now seek his ruin.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

ADJUDICATION OFFICE, CARVER CO. MINN.
CHASKA, Sept. 1st 1874.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The Board was called to order by the Chairman.

A motion was made by Commr. Wessbecker to read the proceedings of June and July session, 1874.

On motion of Commr. Griffin the bill adjourned till one o'clock p. m.

One o'clock p. m.

The bill pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The bill was called to order by the Chairman.

On motion of Commr. Wessbecker the proceeding of June session were approved.

On motion of Commr. Griffin the proceedings of the July session were approved.

The following resolution was offered by Commr. Griffin and adopted.

Whereas for many years past, some of the citizens of Carver county have attempted, and succeeded in influencing the actions of the board of County Commissioners to the great injury of the County, and whereas the present board of County Commissioners on or about the first of June last absolutely refused to submit to the dictation of said citizens whereas said citizens engaged in the distasteful and dishonorable act of besetting the residence of one of our members with fire from a private vault.

Therefore be it resolved that we secure the peace and tranquility of this county by a distasteful and dishonorable attempt to intimidate the action of this board, and that we endeavor to perform our sworn duties regardless of the vile threats and foul indignities that have been heaped on us.

Resolved that the Auditor is hereby authorized to receive one dollar for tax on one acre of land belonging to Ludwig & Nagel of Chaska assessed together to H. Hamner.

On motion of Commr. Wessbecker it was resolved that \$20. be paid to John Goets for damage sustained by laying out the Riederle road.

The bill of Dr. E. H. Lewis for holding post mortem examination on the body of H. Young was allowed as amended \$25.00.

The bill of Dr. Richardson for holding post mortem examination on the body of H. Young was allowed, amounting to \$25.00.

The bill of Dr. E. Lewis for holding post mortem examination on the body of P. Johnson was allowed as amended \$25.00.

An application was presented by John Lofsted and others, praying for a re-

hearing in matter of changing the boundaries of School Dist. No. 55 which was accepted, and on motion of Commr. Patterson it was resolved that the rehearing thereof will be had on Thursday the 31 day of December 1874, and the notice thereof be given by the Commr. of the district, according to law.

Resolved that \$100.00 be appropriated to the Town of Hollywood, the same to be expended by the Commr. of that district, for repairing bridges and roads in said Town. Offered by Commr. Kohler.

On motion of Commr. Wessbecker the board adjourned till tomorrow 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The bill was called to order by the Chairman.

On motion of commr. Griffin, Mr. Wm. Benson the Co. Superintendent of schools was authorized to have a desk made suitable for his office, the cost not to exceed \$25.00.

The bill of Wm. Benson Superintendent of schools for having circulars printed Express charges, stationery etc. was allowed, amounting to \$12.00.

Resolved that the improvements assessed as personal property for the year 1873 to the following persons be abated to-wit: \$181.00 valuation to George Hansluden.

\$181.00 valuation to Simon Serner. \$20.00 valuation to Edward Murphy. \$20.00 valuation to Wm. Welsch.

The said improvements being assessed with the real estate property. Offered by Commr. Kohler.

On motion of Commr. Patterson it was resolved that the chair appoint a committee of three members of this board, to examine in what circumstances Mary Christian, a sick pauper, is and to provide for her relief. The chair appointed Wessbecker, Patterson and Kohler as the committee.

The following bills were allowed. Henry Meunissen to conveying Wm. Monus a paper to the Poor Farm \$3.00. Linenfelser & Faber to goods for Jail. 6.67.

F. E. Du Toit Sheriff to carrying J. L. Leisda from June 4th until June 6th 1874. 2.00.

F. E. Du Toit Sheriff to carrying Wm. Athor from July 14th until July 15th 1874. 1.50.

F. E. Du Toit Sheriff to carrying Wm. Athor from July 14th to July 25th 1874. 1.50.

Chas. Moeschler to lights and party setting the same and watching the dogs and windows in the office. 10.65.

Resolved that the Auditor is hereby authorized to draw an order to the amount of \$1.20 to each of the following persons for service as Jurors during the coroners inquest on the body of Henry Young to-wit: Mathias Schmidt, F. Linenfelser, John Kerker, Nic Schenborn, Chas. Moeschler and Wm. Brinkhaus.

The following bills were allowed. G. Deuts to making preparations and burying the body of Henry Young. 8.00. Robert Miller to Poor Farm to Chaska for pauper on Poor Farm to Chaska for entertainment. \$8.00.

J. H. Chevre dept. Surveyor to taking copy of all papers concerning the Riederle road 1 day. 4.00.

J. H. Chevre dept. Surveyor surveying said road 8 days. \$22.00.

J. H. Chevre assistants? chairman 2 axman 8 days each. 48.00.

Anton Hiltan for digging a grave for the body of a pauper. 3.00.

Robert Miller to 1 coffin for the body of a pauper on the poorfarm. 8.00.

G. H. Lienau to 2 days service and mileage with the Committee to examine books in Judge of Probates office. 10.00.

On motion of Commr. Patterson it was resolved that the penalties be abated on 60 acres in nw 1/4 sec. 2 Town of Young America to Th. Thomas for the years 1869 to 72 and the money paid to be refunded.

Resolved that sealed proposals will be received by the county Commissioners for the building of a frame dwelling for the overseer of the poor on the poor farm according to plan and specifications on file in the County Auditor's office; and for the bathing and plastering of the same. Proposals for the building and the plastering and lathing to be separate.

The contractors to furnish all the materials, and the whole work to be completed on or before the first day of November 1874. Further that the Chair appoint three members of this Board to receive and open said proposals publicly at the Auditor's office at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of September A. D. 1874, and that the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all said bids if they think them unreasonable.

The Chair appointed Wessbecker, Patterson and Griffin as the Committee. Offered by Commr. Patterson.

On motion of Commr. Wessbecker the Board adjourned till one o'clock p. m.

One o'clock p. m.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The bill was called to order by the Chairman.

The bill of P. Oberle Coroner for holding inquest upon the body of J. P. Johnson, including constable and jurors fees, was allowed, amounting to \$121.00.

On motion of Commr. Patterson it was resolved that the County board now in session will receive sealed proposals for the plastering of the Court room upstairs until Thursday the 31 day of September 1874; the said proposals to be opened on said day at 2 o'clock p. m. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids if they think them

unreasonable.

A petition was presented by John Applequist and others praying for a change of the Watertown and Chaska road which on motion of Commr. Wessbecker was accepted and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair, the Chair appointed Kohler, Patterson and Wessbecker as the committee to meet at the house of J. Applequist on the 24th day of November 1874 at 11 o'clock a. m.

A petition was presented by Fred. Falk and others praying for a change of the Chaska and Young America road, which on motion of Commr. Wessbecker was accepted and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair, the Chair appointed Wessbecker, Griffin and Patterson as the committee to meet at the house of M. Walk on the 24th day of November 1874 at 11 o'clock a. m.

A petition was presented by Magnus Walk and others, praying for a change of the Chaska and Young America road which on motion of Commr. Wessbecker was accepted and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair, the Chair appointed Wessbecker, Griffin and Patterson as the committee to meet at the house of M. Walk on the 27th day of November 1874 at 11 o'clock a. m.

A petition was presented by Peter Rasmussen and others praying for a change of the Chaska and Watertown road which on motion of Commr. Kohler was accepted and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair, the Chair appointed Wessbecker, Griffin and Patterson as the committee to meet at the house of G. B. Nelson on the 24th day of November 1874 at 10 o'clock a. m.

A petition was presented by James Roe and others praying for a change of the Watertown and Hutchinson road, which on motion of Commr. Kohler was accepted and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair, the Chair appointed Kohler, Patterson and Wessbecker as the committee to meet at the house of J. Roe on the 24th day of November 1874 at 11 o'clock a. m.

A petition was presented by Edward Murphy and others praying for a change of the Watertown and Winnetka road which on motion of Commr. Kohler was accepted and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair, the Chair appointed Kohler, Patterson and Wessbecker as the committee to meet at the house of E. Murphy on the 24th day of November 1874 at 11 o'clock a. m.

A petition was presented by George B. Nelson and others praying for a change of the Watertown and Winnetka road which on motion of Commr. Kohler was accepted and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair, the Chair appointed Kohler, Patterson and Wessbecker as the committee to meet at the house of G. B. Nelson on the 24th day of November 1874 at 10 o'clock a. m.

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State of Minnesota,
County of Carver.

In Probate Court, Special Term.

On reading and filing the petition of George A. Du Toit Administrator of the estate of Henry Young deceased, praying that the said estate be sold, and the disposition thereof be made, and the proceeds thereof be paid to the said Administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell all of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Tuesday the 30 day of September A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Chaska in said County, and there show cause if they there be why the same should not be granted to said George A. Du Toit to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Valley Herald a weekly newspaper printed and published at Chaska in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing.

C. H. LIENAU,
Probate Judge of Carver County Minnesota.

Dated at Chaska the 24th day of August A. D. 1874.

State of Minnesota,
County of Carver.

In Probate Court.

Probate Office Sept. 24 A. D. 1874.

In the matter of the Probate of the last will and testament of Gertrude Wolter deceased, late of the County of Carver. Whereas an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Gertrude Wolter deceased, late of the County of Carver, has been filed in this office, and application has been made by Gottfried Wolter and Gertrude Wolter praying that the same be proven and admitted to Probate, according to the laws of this State.

Therefore, It is ordered that said application be heard before me at the Probate Office, in the Court House at Chaska in said County, on the 5th day of October A. D. 1874 at 10 o'clock A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice shall be given to all persons interested in said will, of the time and place of said hearing, by publication in the Valley Herald, a newspaper printed in said County for three successive weeks, once each week prior to the 5th day of said hearing.

C. H. LIENAU,
Judge of Probate.

TWO DAYS.
BY GRACE H. HORN.
YESTERDAY—WHY WAS I BORN?
"The true, as they say, that the world has
grown old:
The heart of the world is now stagnant
and cold:
The child from its cradle, is taught to de-
ceive—
How foolish the man who in man can see
himself!"
Ah! what is the meaning of life and of
death?
Temporities without, and doubts within:
Ah! why was I born, to suffer all
this?
And why not have lived in perpetual
bliss?
The friends I deemed true are in selfish-
ness clad,
The friends that were falsest, corrupted and
My heart in my bosom is heavy with
care,
And thick, darkening clouds are filling
the air.
No usual ray of comfort ailing me I see;
A sense of nothingness is falling on me.
The reckless and wicked achieve a suc-
cess:
Refused faithful, leave their best efforts to
bleed.
Y a poor city grass, closed in by dull
walls,
Excluding the light which so graciously
falls—
It seems almost cheerful, and keeps on
the green;
Makes efforts to live, unceasing for, un-
seen.
Round me rises Fate, like the stern ad-
vance,
Which slurs from my life all the light
which I want,
I'll wait to these things I'm inclined to de-
mur—
I can't understand the philosophy, sir.

TODAY—THE WORLD IS NOT OLD.
Who says that the world has grown old,
And faded its primeval grace?
Some beauty of color or form
In everything round me I trace.
This world is a glorious place!
How fragrant the flowers perfume!
Just look to the musical rills:
How soft on the fruit lies the bloom!
Who says that the world is grown old?
Why, even to life is delight!
A fountain of power and love
In life when I look at the light.
The world is still smiling today:
The earth, and the sky, and the sea;
And smiling the faces of friends,
And one who's far dearer to me.
Who says that the world is growing old?
"The sunset as fresh as the bright,
Fruitful and teeming with life
As first at the dawning of light.
O, beautiful world! Our earth home!
All creatures and you of my kind!
When scattered the clouds, the mind!

Death of Judge B. D. Curtis.
(From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 16.)
This eminent jurist, whose reputa-
tion long since extended beyond the
boundaries of Massachusetts, died yes-
terday at Newport, R. I. He was one
of the highest chancellors in that famous
class of 1829 whose achievements have
so often been told in verse by Holmes,
and the maturity of his character and
clearness of his intellect were conspicu-
ous even in those days. His state-
ment of a case in the college studies
was of singular force and perspicuity.
It was hardly necessary to say that
the question after he had stated it. He
graduated with high honors, and entered
the law school, where his talents were
at once recognized. He began practice in
Greenfield, and afterwards removed to
Boston, where he resided at the time
of his death. He was a member of the
Corporation of Harvard College from
1840 to 1851, when he was appointed to
the Supreme Bench. Mr. Curtis re-
signed his position on the Bench be-
cause he felt it necessary to provide for
his family. His law practice was one
of the most lucrative in New England.
Though he studiously kept aloof from
politics he was the candidate of the
Democrats in the memorable Senatorial
contest of last year, and no candidate
found a more unwavering support. He
was also a member of the Commission
on the new city charter. His name was
frequently mentioned in connection
with the Chief Justiceship before the
appointment of Judge Wales. He was
thrice married, and leaves children by
each wife.

Among the articles exhibited at the
late State Fair, none attracted more at-
tention or gave greater satisfaction than
the School and Office Furniture of
Stone, Parker & Co., of Minneapolis.
This firm is rapidly extending its busi-
ness in this and adjoining States.
Excellence of work, durability of
material, and beauty of finish, charac-
terize the School and Office Furniture
of the Minnesota Desk Company, Min-
neapolis.
The Buckeye Challenges the World.
The improved Buckeye Table Rake
and Mower combined, exhibited at the
State Fair, as usual, took the First Pre-
mium. The manufacturers of this cele-
brated machine, C. Aultman & Co., not
satisfied with the high degree of excel-
lence they have already attained,
which, in every trial, has rendered them
victorious over all competitors—are
still striving to render the Buckeye as
perfect as possible. They are out with
other improvements for 1875, consist-
ing of an ingenious tilting lever, under
the complete control of the driver,
to raise and lower the guards on
rough ground.
The improvement will at once recom-
mend itself to the farmers, as it enables them
to cut lodged and matted grass, and
gives them the utmost confidence in
the ability of these machines to cut any
grass or grain that grows. The second
improvement consists of a new frame,
very light and strong, all the boxes
being so covered and protected as to
exclude the grit and dirt. In all trials
on soft, rough grounds, in wet and
heavy grain, which will test the capa-
bilities of any machine, the Buckeye
comes out with fresh laurels as the
champion machine of the age—a ma-
chine without competitors. It is of
light draft, can be easily worked with
two horses, and need only be seen to
be appreciated.

Mr. R. H. Jones of Minneapolis,
Agent for Minnesota, represented the
machine at the State Fair, and knowing
as he does of its great merits, confident-
ly recommends it as being the best ma-
chine in the world.

GAMBLING IN PARIS.
A Descent by the Police.

A Paris correspondent of the London
Daily News gives the following lively
description of a descent by the French
detectives upon a private gambling
house:
We go to the street where the
Countess—resides, but do not drive
up to her door. Our cab pulls up
round the corner of the adjoining street,
and the five others come to a stand-
still behind it. At the same time about
a dozen policemen in uniform walk
quietly out of the recesses of different
doorways, where they had been stand-
ing apparently waiting for us, and as
fast as the detectives alight from the
cabs, they get in and take their places,
drawing down the blinds, however, so
that no crowd may be attracted by
their appearance. From this moment
no time is lost—everything is done at
post pace. M. Claude leading the way,
the agents drop behind in the order of
their riding, and it is understood that
the last two are to remain on the pave-
ment outside the house; the following
pair on the first flight of stairs, while
the remaining five will accompany M.
Claude wherever he goes, but always
keeping their places in couples and re-
maining about a yard separate from
other pairs, so that there may be no
crowding or confusion. He would be a
clever gambler who could break through
such an array of sentinels; and not one
of those in the house does break
through it. They are destined to be
caught, every one of them.

The first to fall into the net is the
well dressed and pompous concierge. In
answer to the bell he has pulled the
door chain; the door has clicked open,
and before he can recover from his sur-
prise this janitor has seen eight men
walk coolly past his lodge without
deigning to notice him. It is only on
the arrival of the ninth and tenth, who
are to keep watch in the vestibule, that
he learns he is a prisoner, and must
neither stir from his place nor raise a
cry unless he would pass his night at
the Prefecture. The second victim is a
footman in black clothes, who is carry-
ing a tray of wineglasses up the stair-
case. As he passes through the suite ge-
nerally from M. Claude comes him almost
to drop his tray in horror; but he turns
back without a word, sinks down pale
and abashed, and becomes the prey of
the two agents who are to mount guard
on the stairs. Up we go over the thick
pile of carpets, past the groups of stat-
uary and flowers in the corners of the
landing, past wall panels beauti-
fully painted with subjects of the
Watteau, and illuminated
by the soft light falling from globes of
tinted glass, and thus to the second
flight preceding the first floor.
The concierge of the first floor, however, sits
a footman in charge of hats and clothes
brushing, and on catching sight of M.
Claude he springs up, wrenches open
the drawing-room door, and can be
heard shouting in a voice that cracks
right through the middle from emotion,
"La Rousselle!" (Anglic, "The Peel-
ers!") By this warning he has spoiled
the coup de theatre which was result-
ing from his personally introducing them-
selves; but M. Claude does not leave
the gamblers time to profit much by
their scare. He has reached the land-
ing and passed through the door which
opens into the footman's hall, and in ringing
tones that admit of no trifling, he cries,
"Au nom de la loi que personne ne bouge!"

Nobody does stir, at least in the
sense of trying to get out of the house,
for they have felt by instinct that es-
cape is impossible. A few gentlemen,
in the first impulse of fright, have
rushed into neighboring chambers, and
a showily attired lady has fallen over
the banister in making a dart over the
hearthrug; but the majority have
morely risen to their legs, and stand
like a group of wax-works, with eyes
staring and features blanched. There
are four ladies present and about twenty
men, most of them in evening dress,
and congregated around a table at which
baccarat was being played. The gen-
tlemen who were dealing had a large
pile of gold and bank notes be-
fore him, and he has brought his two hands down
on it with a natural gesture of protection.
He is a gentlemanly looking person
with a swarthy complexion and a for-
eign accent; but he makes no difficulty
in surrendering his heap of money to
the couple of detectives who intimate
to him so to do, and indeed he does not
seem to understand that he has been
guilty of and indictable offense. Sev-
eral of the other gentlemen are a simi-
lar case, and seem to resent the in-
trusion of the police as an unjustifi-
able intrusion into a private house. There
are guileless travelers from Southern and
Eastern Europe who have taken their
hostess quite au sérieux, or very young
Frenchmen—there are two who do not
look eighteen—who have been thinking
complacently that they were enjoying
themselves in highly fashionable society.
But some half dozen of the male gam-
blers are the four ladies who are
whispering, "Oh, mon Dieu!" are
evidently much less innocent. There is
especially one bearded gentleman, with
a gemstone in his coat, who is a true
old hand, and he is the only one who
puts on a very sickly smile as the latter
nods him a recognition. As for the
Countess—she is a handsome, vivacious
woman, rather past 30, and very spon-
dily arrayed in blue silk and with
jewelry. With trembling lips and a
face grown cadaverous, she affects to be
indignant at this invasion of her priv-
acy, and mutters broken threats of
complaining to the Russian Ambassa-
dor, but this bit of acting is not very
successful, and soon finding no one dis-
posed to listen to her, she collapses on
a mauve satin sofa and cries.
While the six agents, paper and pencil
in hand, are going round collecting
names, and when this formality has
been completed, M. Claude makes a
painful statement: "I am very sorry,
gentlemen, but you will all have to
have to come to the Prefecture. Those
of you who have satisfactory references
will be liberated at once—the sooner
the better." At this there is an-
other outburst of remonstrances, es-
pecially from the ladies, who are not
likely to have satisfactory references,
but the gentlemen, who feel or
pretend to feel secure in their own
own quarters, content themselves with
a mere formal protest. Then comes
the moment for drafting out the com-
pany in pairs. First, the ladies are
motioned out. They are allowed to
fetch their cloak-bags—being escorted
case two by two; when they reach the
street door they will find the cabs
waiting for them, and will be driven to
the Prefecture in the custody of the
policemen in uniform. The same fate
awaits the gentlemen whom M. Claude

suspects to be the sharpest, but the
others are allowed to wait out quietly,
each with one detective accompanying
him, and when they get out doors other
cabs, be they becomen the con-
the Rue de Jerusalem. It should be
mentioned that all the stakes found on
the table have been collected in a hand-
kerchief and shoved into M. Claude's
pocket, and the whole process of in-
vading the house and conveying away
the delinquents, has required little
more than half an hour.

A Royal Romance.
Kensington House, once the royal
residence, is near Holland House, where
Lady Sarah Lennox, a beautiful girl of
fifteen, was residing with her sister.
The Prince of Wales, soon to be George
VI., fell in love with her, and soon af-
ter his accession and before his coronation,
as good as asked her, in his awk-
ward, stupid way, to be his queen. At
a call given in the palace he took her
cousin, Lady Lucy Strangways, one side
and asked her when she meant to leave
the last two are to remain on the pave-
ment outside the house; the following
pair on the first flight of stairs, while
the remaining five will accompany M.
Claude wherever he goes, but always
keeping their places in couples and re-
maining about a yard separate from
other pairs, so that there may be no
crowding or confusion. He would be a
clever gambler who could break through
such an array of sentinels; and not one
of those in the house does break
through it. They are destined to be
caught, every one of them.

The first to fall into the net is the
well dressed and pompous concierge. In
answer to the bell he has pulled the
door chain; the door has clicked open,
and before he can recover from his sur-
prise this janitor has seen eight men
walk coolly past his lodge without
deigning to notice him. It is only on
the arrival of the ninth and tenth, who
are to keep watch in the vestibule, that
he learns he is a prisoner, and must
neither stir from his place nor raise a
cry unless he would pass his night at
the Prefecture. The second victim is a
footman in black clothes, who is carry-
ing a tray of wineglasses up the stair-
case. As he passes through the suite ge-
nerally from M. Claude comes him almost
to drop his tray in horror; but he turns
back without a word, sinks down pale
and abashed, and becomes the prey of
the two agents who are to mount guard
on the stairs. Up we go over the thick
pile of carpets, past the groups of stat-
uary and flowers in the corners of the
landing, past wall panels beauti-
fully painted with subjects of the
Watteau, and illuminated
by the soft light falling from globes of
tinted glass, and thus to the second
flight preceding the first floor.
The concierge of the first floor, however, sits
a footman in charge of hats and clothes
brushing, and on catching sight of M.
Claude he springs up, wrenches open
the drawing-room door, and can be
heard shouting in a voice that cracks
right through the middle from emotion,
"La Rousselle!" (Anglic, "The Peel-
ers!") By this warning he has spoiled
the coup de theatre which was result-
ing from his personally introducing them-
selves; but M. Claude does not leave
the gamblers time to profit much by
their scare. He has reached the land-
ing and passed through the door which
opens into the footman's hall, and in ringing
tones that admit of no trifling, he cries,
"Au nom de la loi que personne ne bouge!"

Nobody does stir, at least in the
sense of trying to get out of the house,
for they have felt by instinct that es-
cape is impossible. A few gentlemen,
in the first impulse of fright, have
rushed into neighboring chambers, and
a showily attired lady has fallen over
the banister in making a dart over the
hearthrug; but the majority have
morely risen to their legs, and stand
like a group of wax-works, with eyes
staring and features blanched. There
are four ladies present and about twenty
men, most of them in evening dress,
and congregated around a table at which
baccarat was being played. The gen-
tlemen who were dealing had a large
pile of gold and bank notes be-
fore him, and he has brought his two hands down
on it with a natural gesture of protection.
He is a gentlemanly looking person
with a swarthy complexion and a for-
eign accent; but he makes no difficulty
in surrendering his heap of money to
the couple of detectives who intimate
to him so to do, and indeed he does not
seem to understand that he has been
guilty of and indictable offense. Sev-
eral of the other gentlemen are a simi-
lar case, and seem to resent the in-
trusion of the police as an unjustifi-
able intrusion into a private house. There
are guileless travelers from Southern and
Eastern Europe who have taken their
hostess quite au sérieux, or very young
Frenchmen—there are two who do not
look eighteen—who have been thinking
complacently that they were enjoying
themselves in highly fashionable society.
But some half dozen of the male gam-
blers are the four ladies who are
whispering, "Oh, mon Dieu!" are
evidently much less innocent. There is
especially one bearded gentleman, with
a gemstone in his coat, who is a true
old hand, and he is the only one who
puts on a very sickly smile as the latter
nods him a recognition. As for the
Countess—she is a handsome, vivacious
woman, rather past 30, and very spon-
dily arrayed in blue silk and with
jewelry. With trembling lips and a
face grown cadaverous, she affects to be
indignant at this invasion of her priv-
acy, and mutters broken threats of
complaining to the Russian Ambassa-
dor, but this bit of acting is not very
successful, and soon finding no one dis-
posed to listen to her, she collapses on
a mauve satin sofa and cries.
While the six agents, paper and pencil
in hand, are going round collecting
names, and when this formality has
been completed, M. Claude makes a
painful statement: "I am very sorry,
gentlemen, but you will all have to
have to come to the Prefecture. Those
of you who have satisfactory references
will be liberated at once—the sooner
the better." At this there is an-
other outburst of remonstrances, es-
pecially from the ladies, who are not
likely to have satisfactory references,
but the gentlemen, who feel or
pretend to feel secure in their own
own quarters, content themselves with
a mere formal protest. Then comes
the moment for drafting out the com-
pany in pairs. First, the ladies are
motioned out. They are allowed to
fetch their cloak-bags—being escorted
case two by two; when they reach the
street door they will find the cabs
waiting for them, and will be driven to
the Prefecture in the custody of the
policemen in uniform. The same fate
awaits the gentlemen whom M. Claude

How One Thief Trapped Another.
A curious incident particularly in-
teresting to thieves lately occurred in
Paris. Probably Paris is the only city
in the world where just as a thief en-
ters a house to steal, he is himself en-
gulfed in a gentleman's apartments one af-
ternoon while the owner was out. The
intruder looked for money and jewelry
and found no goods of the sort. But he
did find a new suit of clothes—shirt and
drawers and stockings, and all just
ready to slip into, and there were no
other clothes lying round loose but just
his. He concluded it was left for him,
and resolved to wear it out and
leave his old ones. Accordingly he
stripped off everything, and just at the
point of the perfecting himself he heard a
noise. He hastily rolled under the bed
to await events. Some one came into
the room and began rummaging the
drawers or going over precisely the
same ground that he had, and in-
deed for the same purpose, as af-
terward appeared. In a little while the
man left, and all being quiet the thief
crawled out from his hiding place. He
was both worried and astonished to
find that the new suit of clothes was
gone and his own too. He was in
open and the thronged street near.
He was as fast a prisoner as he had
been in the house, and he had to wait
round behind a half a dozen barred
doors. He ransacked for more clothes,
but in vain, and was suddenly startled
by another noise. He slipped into a
blanket and hid himself. The man who
came in was the proprietor of the
disarrayed and his clothes were gone,
and he investigated and discovered the
naked truth. The thief exclaimed that
he was not the robber, on the contrary
had been himself shamefully robbed.
It would not do; the thing was too

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.
Horse Rearing at Agricultural Fairs.

Upon this subject, Alexander Hyde
says in the New York Times:
In the first place, it must be ever kept
in mind that the great object of agri-
cultural societies and fairs is education-
al. The fair days are not mere holi-
days, as some suppose. Relaxation and
amusement are incidental to these oc-
casions, not their chief end. Since the
custom has prevailed of owning grounds
and buildings and charging admission
fees in order to pay the greatly in-
creased expenses, the tendency has been
to make the fair attractive by the in-
troduction of sideshows so as to draw the
crowd, and the success of a fair has
been measured not by the quality of
the stock, etc., exhibited, but by the
receipts at the gate and from rents.
Hence the introduction of greased poles,
sack races, revolving swings, etc., which
have no more connection with agricul-
ture than has Barnum's circus.
Horse racing is another side show,
which was introduced in the first place
for much the same purpose, and at some
fairs has so encroached upon the exhibi-
tion that it has put the farmers and their
stock and products in the background,
and in some instances has driven them
from the grounds. There is a shadow
of a reason for introducing trotting and
saddle races, as the horse is a legitimate
product of the farm and speed one of the desir-
able attributes of a horse, but so much
has been granted, we contend that the
race course is no more an essential part
of the fair than the circus, and it is as
to be no injury to the grass plot or
the heavens which is called the Great Bear
is a component part of a farmer's
stock. It is an entirely separate insti-
tution from a fair, has different laws,
different associations, and a totally dif-
ferent result. The race draws a big
crowd, but this crowd is not composed
of farmers. When hundreds of dollars
are offered for the fastest trotting horse,
and only \$10 for the best cow, \$5 for
the best sheep, \$3 for the best exhibi-
tion of fruit, \$2 for the best butter,
and \$1 for the best vegetables, farmers
may well conclude that their products
are at a discount with the managers of
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The horse is a noble animal, and is
an indispensable adjunct of the farm;
but a trotting horse, one of the 2,400
kind in no sense belongs to the farm.
No farmer can afford either to tend or
use trotting horses, and when it is pre-
tended that the race course favors the
breeding of superior animals, it is all
folly. With the farmer wants, for
what fairs should give premiums for, is
good family-carriage or farm horses,
worth \$200 or \$300; one that can draw
a plow all day, and eat and sleep well
at night, that can move on the road at
the rate of five or six miles an hour for
four or five consecutive hours without
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The answer to this, that it draws the
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long as the novelty lasts the crowd will
assemble and huzza; but it is a noisy
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worthy of the consideration of our fair
managers whether the race does not
keep away about as many as it attracts,
and whether, in the long run, it will not
run the fair into the ground. A track
where the action, natural speed, and
endurance of a horse can be seen, is
invaluable as a valuable adjunct of
fairs; but if a horse which is of lit-
tle value except for a short sport is to
absorb most of the attention, and if the
money farmers will not bring their
stock and products, and the fair ceases
to be an agricultural institution.
"But we must have a little fun," say
some. We do not object to a little fun,
but there is a time to laugh," says the
wise man; but we do not exactly see
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us to see a horse exerting on excitement
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If the exhibition of good stock, and
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A CISTERNA WITH A FILTER.
The Rural New Yorker, in reply to
a correspondent, says: To build a
cistern that will last 100 years or more,
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large family with good and wholesome
water for cooking and drinking pur-
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the dwelling (generally in the grass plot),
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the bottom to the spring of the arch,
dig a circular hole about fifteen feet
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top of the yard or grass plot.

Also build a partition wall eight
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cistern and up to a little above the
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the cistern of the bottom course so as
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build two low partitions, one each side
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ment, so that no water can get through
from the outside; the entire inside of
the cistern should be well plastered
with Roman cement, to prevent the
water tasting of lime; the tops of the
inside walls should be coped with clean,
flat stone. The filtering places may
then be filled as follows:
In and around the small holes in
the bottom of the center partition place
small, clean, roundish stones from the
size of a hen's egg to that of a
goose egg, so as not to clog the holes,
but allow the water to pass through
freely; next have some well-burned
charcoal, clean and free from knotty
and snaky pieces; break it up fine,
from the size of fine shot to that of a
pigeon's egg; then pack the filtering
places tight and full with the coal to
within about six inches of the top, and
lay a coarse canvas or coarse flannel on
top of the coal, well tacked on
in tight around the edges; on
the canvas lay slats crossways
of and near each other, then fluff with
clean, roundish stones, so as to keep all
down snug in their places and not allow
the water to trickle down between the
walls and the charcoal, but force it to
go down through the coal; both filter-
ing places to be done in the same man-
ner, so as to cause the water to go down
through the one and up through the
other, when it will be thoroughly puri-
fied.

The curb having been properly set in
the top of the cistern, the ground may
then be thrown over the cistern and
around the curb up to the level of the
yard or grass plot, and sodded over
as to be no injury to the grass plot or
yard. But before doing this, it
would be best to enter the
conductor from the roof of the
dwelling (which should be at least two
feet above the roof, from about eight-
een inches above the ground, it should
go down under the ground about three
feet, so as not to be affected by frost,
and enter the cistern just above the
turn of the arch. If it is desired not
to stir up the water by the force of its
entering the cistern, punch fifteen or
twenty holes, half an inch in diameter,
in that end of the copper pipe which is
in the cistern, and then it will drizzle
through in small streams.

The two lead pipes, extending from
the pumps in the sink inside of the
house, should also go under ground,
and enter the cistern just above the
turn of the arch, and continue down to
within eight or ten inches of the bottom,
having a strainer on the end, and rest-
ing on a large, clean stone—one pipe on
the filtered water side, the other on the
unfiltered water side of the cistern.
There should also be a waste pipe or
drain from the side which receives the
water from the roof, so that if the cist-
ern gets full up to near the turn of the
arch, the surplus water will run out
through this drain into the main drain,
or some other low place outside, to pre-
vent getting too full; and in this last
drain there should be a four-foot trap,
to prevent bad air from blowing up
the main drains into the cistern; and if
this last drain should discharge into a
low place in an open field or lot, then
the training should be a copper wire screen
put on the outer end of it, fine enough
to prevent rats, mice, frogs, and ver-
min from getting through into the
drain. The foul air trap will also stop
them from reaching the cistern.

PLANTING.
Many farmers are now propounding
to themselves very serious questions as
to how they should plow their corn
crop. They are divided into two camps.
As wheat usually follows oats
or barley, and corn is planted upon a
clover sod, there are a variety of cir-
cumstances which effect these questions.
First, a well-plowed corn crop is a
loose, rough, cloddy surface. The first
secure rapid and vigorous germi-
nation of the seed and an even growth
to the top of the corn, and protection to
the young plants from the storms of
winter, and as the clods crumble down
through the winter or in the early
spring many exposed roots are covered
with soil, and a fine mellow
surface is made for the grass
or clover seeds. To pre-
pare this condition of the soil on plow-
ing, the corn should be plowed in a
covered too, with shelled grain, every
one of which sprouting grain, every
young wheat is a weed, and is as hurt-
ful to the crop as any other weed could
be. These cannot be kept out of the
plowing. There are other reasons why,
in the majority of cases, especially upon
Eastern farms, two plowings should be
given for the fall wheat crop; but these
are sufficient in themselves to show
that the corn crop should be plowed
four or five inches is ample—as the most
fertile soil, and that which is simply
supplied with manure, needs to be brought
to the surface in the plowing, and the
scattered seeds of the former crop need
to be started into growth. Then a few
harrowings and one thorough rolling
will complete this preliminary work.
The seed bed is now formed. But it is
not as yet where it is wanted. A second
and plowing two inches deeper than the
first turns this down exactly where it
is needed. The sprouted oats or bar-
ley or other weeds are buried and dis-
posed of, and these are below two inches
of cloddy surface, three or more in-
ches of the finest, mellowest surface
soil well intermingled with manure, if
manure has been applied, as it should
have been. If the seed is sown with a
drill, and three inches deep, it is
deposited in the center
of this seed bed. If it is sown broad-
cast, the rougher the upper surface the
better chance there is that such grain
will find its way by means of proper
harrowing into its place in the mellow
subsoil. No roller should follow the
seed, if the advantages of the rough
surface are to be retained. A hard,
smooth surface is one of the worst con-
ditions under which the wheat crop can
go into the winter.

